ADDRESS PREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr., Lock Box 31, Washington, D.

REPORT Of the Committee on Address to the American People, Adopted by the National Convention of Colored Men, Held in New Orleans, April 10, 1872.

A struggle of more than thirty years dura-tion, involving in its various phases every department of American life, culminating it a rebellion, the like of which for daring, energetic prosecution, and bloody consequences the world has never seen; a struggle carried or by one party to the contest, with the legiti by one party to the contest, with the legiti-mate weapons of political strife, the pen, the press, the rostrum; by the other party, with every illegitimate weapons of such strife, the howling mob, the assassin's knife or rope, the pistol shot, and the incendiary's torch, has terminated in a triumph of the right.

Liberty sits enthroned where before slavery regimed, and the people of the American re-

reigned, and the people of the American na-tion reaffirming the doctrines upon which the Republic is founded, and giving those doctrines a wider application are rebuilding their insti-tutions upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all.

We gratefully acknowledge the benefac-tions we have received under this new dis-

we gratefully acknowledge the benefits tions we have received under this new dis-pensation. We know that from the auction block, upon which many of the best of our race have stood, to the Senate house of the United States, the distance is great. We promise for ourselves and our posterity that these great gifts of freedom and enfranchisement shall be wisely used, and that the honor of the nation will be as sacredly guarded by the colored citizen as by his white converge.

compeer.

It is our purpose to show in every walk of life to which we may be called, that we are capable of performing, and performing well, every task that shall fall to our lot. We do every task that shall fall to our lot. We do
not promise to surpass our white fellow-citizens in the path of honor, for our glorious
country has produced many heroes, statesmen, and men whose genius is world-wide in
its fame; but we do promise that the offerings we shall lay upon the altar of the nation
will be such as no loyal heart will despise.

That we may accomplish this heartfelt desire of working for the benefit of our country
and the perpetuity of her institutions, we appeal to the American people to remove such
disabilities as still press upon us, destroying
our self-respect and preventing the full development and exercise of our powers.

We ask that on the railways, steamboats,
and other means of conveyance employed by

we ask that on the railways, steamboats, and other means of conveyance employed by common carriers to transport passengers or goods, that the common rule of mercantile honesty shall be enforced, and that all travelers shall receive that for which they pay. That a first-class fare demanded and received shall entitle the man raying to first-class care. shall entitle the man paying to first-class ac-commodations. The simple statement of this principle is a sufficient demonstration of its correctness. A merchant who fails to deliver correctness. A merchant who hais to deliver to his customer goods of the quantity and quality paid for is driven with scorn from the exchange and branded as a cheat. The aggrieved purchaser can, by application to the law, reimburse his losses from the estate of the dishonest trader.

When steamboat and railroad companies, however year and powerful the combination.

When steamboat and railroad companies, however vast and powerful the combination, come into the market, vending promises to transport men and goods, they are no more in equity than a simple merchant; a failure to comply with contracts made is as dishonable in them as in the petty tradesman, and the law should provide adequate remedies to aggrieved purchasers of their dishonored promises to transport.

Again, certain individuals apply for license to open a house for the entertainment of

to open a house for the entertainment of way-farers. They promise, by implication, to accommodate all decently clad, decently behaving travelers willing to pay the price de-manded. One of the parties to this contract is the landlord; the other, the people, repre-sented by the magistrate whom they empower to make contracts in their behalf. We are a part of the people; we frequently need this accommodation, yet landlords all over the land continually violate their contracts with us. Colored men going on journeys, sometimes thousands of miles in extent, are denied wheter area when arriving at their destined times thousands of miles in extent, are denied shelter, even when arriving at their destina-tion late at night, utter strangers, cold, hun-gry, and friendless. In this condition they are frequently turned from the doors of ho-tels, even though they proffer in advance the money which secures to their white fellow traveler lodging and food. Such treatment given to Americans traveling in another coun-try would provoke an indignant profest from try would provoke an indignant protest from the Government and people. War, perhaps, might be waged to secure the rights and vin-dicate the dignity of an American citizen. Shall we demand less for the same citizen, traveling in his own country, than we would demand for him were he a sojourner in a

ther form of wrong meets us in ou exclusion from schools of a high grade, which by charter, receive from the people peculiar privileges, on condition that they educate the sons and daughters of those who may the sons and daughters of those who may desire to patronize them. None of the American people need this thorough training more than we, who, during our centuries of slavery, had no access to such knowledge as is contained in books, yet to-day, when we come to these schools chartered by our representatives, we are told that we cannot be admitted. Learned and pious decters of divinity ted. Learned and pious doctors of divinity not unfrequently take part in this denial of right, and by such action place themselves on a level with the dishonest dishonored

In the public schools of the country th wrong perpetrated is, in many cases, more flagrant than the one just mentioned. We, as a portion of the people, actually pay for an education which is sometimes denied us en-

denial.

The tendency of our Government to-day, as it should be, is in the direction of equal rights and equal duties. It is, therefore, unwise in the State to classify its youth in schools by their color or race; for, when grown to maturity, they will be disposed to carry out the difference taught and the prejudices engendered thereby into judicial and other official positions, and the nice poise of the scale of justice be disturbed thereby. On the ground, then, of nutual good will and good understanding between citizens, irrespective of its degrading influence upon a class, we urge the wrongfulness of such classification.

We will not dwell on the refusal of the we will not dwell on the retusal of the proprietors of theaters, concert halls, and other places, to which men resort for the purpose of relaxing their minds or refining their tastes, to comply with contract implied in taking out a license. The wrong is patent to every man whose sense of justice is not utterly dead.

excuse this conduct on the part of the

THE NEW MARIONAL TRA NEW NATIONAL ERA

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since the war has greatly altered the condi-tion of the American citizen. States can no longer abridge his privileges. The nation takes upon itself the duty of defining and de-fending his rights.

fending his rights.

Shall that be permitted to individuals, or even to powerful corporations, which is denied to States?

We cannot doubt what the answer to this

appeal will be. The people of this country mean to take no backward step. If there are political and civil wrongs unredressed, it is because their attention has not been called to them. Once pointed out they will be removed. We contemplate for ourselves and our fel-low-countrymen of all races a happy and glorious future, and predict for our country that, since she is the freest among nations, her

lestiny is the grandest.

PETER H. CLARK, Chairman; F. L. CARDOZO, GEO, L. RUFFIN,

Sway of the Ku-Klux.

resident Grant Lays Before the House Representatives the Information Showing the Condition of Lawlessness Prevailing in South Carolina Prior to the Proclama-tion of Martial-Law.

On Saturday week the President transmit ted the following message to the House of Representatives in answer to the resolution of the 24th of January last:

I have the honor to submit the following, accompanied by the report of the Attorney General, to whom the resolution was re-

Representations having been made to me that in certain portions of North Carolina condition of lawlessness and terror existed I requested the then Attorney General (Mr Akerman) to visit the State, and, after per sonal examination, to report to me the facts in relation to the subject. On the 16th of October last he addressed a communication from South Carolina, in which he stated that in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Ches-ter, Union, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Laucaster, and Chesterfield, there were combinations for the purpose of preventing the free political action of citizens who were friendly to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and of depriving the of the United States, and of depriving the emancipated class of the equal protection of the laws. These combinations embrace at least two-thirds of the active white men of these counties, and have the sympathy and countenance of the majority of the other third. They are connected with similar combinations in other counties and States, and no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the South. no doubt are part of a grand system of criminal associations pervading most of the Southern States. The members are bound to obedience and secrecy by oaths which they are taught to regard as of higher obligation than the lawful oaths taken before civil magistrates; they are organized and armed; they effect their objects by personal violence, often extending to murder; they terrify witnesses; they control juries in the State courts, and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic perjury is one of

nesses; they control juries in the State courts, and sometimes in the courts of the United States. Systematic perjury is one of the means by which the prosecution of the members is defeated. From information given by officers of the State and of the United States, and by credible private citizens, I am justified in affirming that the instances of criminal violence perpetrated by these combinations within the last twelve months in the above-named counties could be reckoned by thousands. I received information of similar import from various other sources, among which were the joint committee of Congress on Southern Outrages, the officers of the State, the military officers of the United States Attorney and marshals and other civil officers of the Government, repentant and abjuring members of those unlawful organizations, persons specially employed by the Department of Justice to detect crimes against the United States, and from other credible sourcas. Most, if not all, of this information, except what I derived from the Attorney General, came to me orally, and was to the effect that the said counties were under the sway of the powerful combination popularly known as the Ku-Klux Klan, the objects of which were by force and terror to prevent all political action not in accord with the views of the members; to deprive the colored citizens of the right to bear arms and of the right to a free ballot, to suppress schools in which colored citizens were tanght, and to reduce the colored people to a condition closely akin to slavery; that these combinations were organized and armed, and had rendered the local law inefectives. rectual to protect the classes whom they desired to oppress; that they had perpetrated many murders and hundreds of crimes of minor degree, all of which were unpunished, and that witnesses could not safely testify in court there, unless the more active members

Executive Mansion, April 19, 1872.

The Clerical War in Germany.

The Nation thus sums up the latest devel opment in this interesting contest:

Prince Bismarck is still hotly engaged in his new fight with the Ultramontanes over the educational question, and it is safe to predict that, if his health lasts, the Ultramontanes will get the worst of it, as he is bringing into play every weapon within his reach. The bishop of Ermeland has excommunicated two of his flock for declaring against the dogma of infallibility. This is illegal without the consent of the Government, so the bishop has been called on to explain his violation of the law; and one of he excommunicated, a schooln tained in his position, while the other, a canon, is still paid his salary; and it is announced that unless the bishop retracts his nounced that unless the bishop retracts his own salary will be withdrawn. At Cologne, another bishop has forbidden the performance of mass in the garrison church, because the Government lent the building to the old Catholics. But the general in command ordered the military chaplains to disregard the prohibition, and, while one of them sides with the bishop, the other reads mass as usual. Saxony and Baden have followed the lead of Prussia on the educational question. Baden has even forbidden monks to teach, and is leaving the old Catholic priests in the enjoyment of their salaries and the possession of their churches; and, to crown all, Dr. Dollinger has been eulogizing Luther in his lectures at the Munich University as an intellectual Titan and the greatest genus Gertellectual Titan and the greatest genus Ger-many ever produced, and as blameworthy only in abrogating the Episcopal office.

Reducing the Tariff on Pig-Iron. As with the recent deduction from \$9 to \$7.

this change suffices for evil, not for any con-ceivable good. It will not give us cheap iron from abroad, while it serves to check the in-The excuse this conduct on the part of the men whom we arraign is, that an unjust and unreasonable aversion to our persons, properly termed a prejudice, is entertained by their white patrons. We have no desire to interfere with the prejudices, even, of our white fellow-citizens, but we appeal to that sense of justice and desire for fair dealing, which is so prominent a characteristic of the American people, to say, whether one man has a right to exercise his mere prejudices to the detriment of the legal rights of other men as good as he.

We deny that there is any more of social equality implied in giving to a man, that which he pays for on a railfoad, or in extending to a traveler at a hotel, or to a patron at a school or theater, that which is offered to all who will pay the price demanded, than there is in walking together the same road, purchasing in the same market or store, sitting on the same box.

Finally, we beg to call your attention to the fact that the reconstruction of the nation WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

[From the Cleveland Daily Leader.]

The Defection of Horace Greeley. It is perfectly evident that Mr. Greeley intends to bolt the Philadelphia nomination if General Grant should be the nominee. The only reason that can be given for this determination of the Tribune editor is the fact that he believes in the policy of "rule or ruin." The so-called philosopher of the Tribune has of late been pretty well set up by the proposal made by some political asses to nominate him for the Presidency. But findnominate him for the Presidency. But find-ing he had not a ghost of a chance of getting the nomination, he has commenced a sys-tematic attack upon General Grant, giving the reason for so doing the alleged abuses in the New York custom-house, which have been handed down from former Administrabeen handed down from former Administrations. In the pursuit of his malignant war-fare upon General Grant, Mr. Greeley takes particular pains to ignore entirely the great and good work which had been accomplished by the Administration in reducing the Government's expenses, the people's taxes, and our great debt. Nor is the fact alluded to that our Government is in more peaceful and friendly relations with foreign Powers than at any time during the last ten years, and that the percentage of defalcations is less than it has been at any time since the days of President Adams' administration. Re-gardless of the remarkable success of Gen. gardiess of the remarkable success of ten.
Grant's administration in these and other
respects, Mr. Greeley has tacitly given out
that he will not support the President for reelection should he be renominated. And
why? Because he (Horace Greeley) has become a sorehead through disappointment and
chagrin at the failure of the ridiculous proposition to nominate himself as the Republican sition to nominate himself as the Republican candidate for the Presidency and becase his overweening self-conceit has prompted him to believe that through the means of his *Tri*-

cessful aspirant for the highest national honor, by procuring his defeat, if not in the Conven-tion, then before the people. And this is not the first time that Horace Greeley has labored under the ballucination that he rules the Republican party and can make and un-make its candidates at his pleasure.

In 1848, when Gen. Taylor was nominated In 1848, when Gen. Taylor was nominated for the Presidency by the Whig party, Mr. Greeley at first refused to support him, and opposed him through all the summer, alleging as his reason that Taylor was nominated in the interests of slavery. Finally, when Mr. Greeley found that he was of no great account as a power to defeat Gen. Taylor, he turned around at the eleventh hour and sup-ported him vigorously. But to show further that Mr. Greeley did not care so much about that Mr. Greeley did not care so much about the slavery questions entering into Taylor's nomination, as he did for the fact that his own wishes were ignored in the making of that nomination, it is only necessary to refer to the cirsumstance of his giving a hearty and prompt support to the nomination of Gen. Scott in 1852, on a pro-slavery platform. That tells the story of the inconsistency, or

occasions.

Mr. Greeley, during the dark and gloomy days of the winter of 1860-61, advocated the dissolution of the Union by allowing our "erring Southern sisters" to depart in peace. and even tried to prove their constitutional right so to do. But when the firing on Sum-ter roused the whole North like a volcano Mr. Greeley made another of his awkward political somersaults, and bellowed and kept bellowing out his insane cry of "on to Rich-mond," evidently for the purpose of making up for his having advocated the Southern

usual with the idea of his own overpowering influence, undertook to envelope himself in the robe of diplomacy, and volunteered to make a treaty of peace on behalf of our Government with some rebel commissioners at Nagara Falls. The result of his astute ne-gotiations was that the war kept on as before, paying no heed to Greeley's mediation, much to the discomfiture of his insufferable self-

About this time the Tribune came out in

About this time the Priome came out in favor of stopping the war, and paying \$100,000,000 for the emancipated slaves.

In 1864 Mr. Greeley resolutely opposed the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, just as he is now opposing the renomination of Gen. Grant. But as usual the party quietly ignored Mr. Greeley, and elected the man the paying choses.

people chose.

When the war was over Mr. Greeley advo cated immediate and universal amnesty to all rebels, even including those who deliberately, and from motives of inhuman policy, starved and fro combinations were organized and and from motives of inhuman policy, starved to death 18,000 Union prisoners at Ander-And to show his sympathies with the rebels, he was the first and only Republican who went bail for Jeff. Davis, the man of all others most responsible for the torturing and death of those thousands of defenceless Union prisoners.

We have thus given a sketch of the crooked political carper of Mr. Greeley, to show that

political career of Mr. Greeley, to show that whatever he may do, he cannot influence the result of the coming Presidential election. His signal and inglorious failures to control the politics of the country and the Republicar party in the past, are a sure promise that he can do no more in the year 1872.

To show the fictitious character of the

reputation Mr. Greeley has managed to build up for himself for honesty, independence, and fairness, it is only necessary to recite the above brief history of his political course, and to remind our readers of Mr. Greeley's tacit indorsement of the New York city finances under the management of the Tammany thieves, such indorsement being procured by his receiving city advertisements to the value of \$50,000 per annum; and of his refusing to show up the Tammany thieves for weeks and months after the expose made by the Times, of his denouncing the alleged swindlings of mere thousands in the New York Customhouse, in language fifty times as strong and house, in language fifty times as strong and as frequent as his denunciations, (if such they may be called,) of the stealings of the ten may be called,) of the stealings of the ten millions by Tammany Democratic thieves, thus showing where his sympathies lay; and of his never opposing by word or act the wholesale endowment of Roman Catholic institutions and churches with millions of public money, nine-tenths of which was paid by Protestant tax-payers.

In view of the great probability that Mr. Greeley will formally abandon the Republican party and oppose the election of President Grant should he be renominated, it is well that the Republicans of the country should be advised and reminded of these facts in Mr. Greeley's political career, that they may be able to

rised and reminded of these facts in art. Gree-ley's political career, that they may be able to judge of the value of his political opinions

judge of the value of his political opinions and treat both him and his orncular organ as the twain deserve, that is, by giving both the editor and his paper a severe letting alone.

Mr. Greeley should be taught unmistakably by his subscribers, that they regard him and care for his paper only as the advocate of Republican principles, and that when he definitely departs from this occupation, they have no further use for him or for his paper. Let Mr. Greeley be taught that his readers Let Mr. Greeley be taught that his readers do not propose to be governed by his fantas-tical political dictation, but that they propose to act according to their own innate good sense in the manner of their voting at the coming Presidential election.

(From the Inyo (Cal.) Independent The California Earthquake.

Monday night, March 25, was calm, clear, and frosty, the moon just past the full lighting mountain and valley with perfect distinctness as far as the eye could reach; there was ness as far as the eye could reach; there was nothing unnatural or remarkable in the night or weather. At about 25 minutes past 2 o'clock A. M. the great unknown and unmeasurable power beneath began to rumble and roar, to heave and toss. The quakings and rumblings were almost incessant, but as a rule they amounted to nothing more than mere tremors: though every few minutes a mere tremors; though every few minutes a sharp, crackling shock would come, startling everybody as only an earthquake can; but orthodox are to hold fast to their dogmas they must be kept away from Beecher and all men like him.—Baltimore American.

the first, so far, was the only one entailing loss of life or destruction to property, which, Heaven knows, was sufficient. In this place it was soon ascertained that every adobe, brick or stone building, in town, was wholly or partially destroyed. The upper story of the court-house, a two-story brick, received a send-away to the south, the lower walls left standing, but crushed and cracked to the foundation. County Clerk Hammerstrand and Under Sheriff Moore were sleeping in their offices on the first floor, but could not get out until after the crash. This was most fortunate for them, for the upper walls fell

The editor of this paper was awakened from a deep sleep to a consciousness of the cries of his terrified wife, or to even a partial conception of the terrible convulsions of the earth. With a feeling of indescribable terror, he reached the floor. Reeling and staggering like a drunken man for a time—measgering like a drunken man for a time—measured by the sensations it were an age—he vainly sought to grasp from his crib a sleeping child. It was an impossible task, for as he staggered forward the crib rolled away, and then came a shock that sent him back against the bed. By some means to him unknown he finally got the child in his arms, and started for the kitchen adjoining, a light frame. At the moment a crash was heard in the oflice, directly overhead, where stood a couple of presses weighing over 2,000 pounds. couple of presses weighing over 2,000 pound which seemed to be breaking through the floor above. Unlocking the outside door, he threw the child to the heaving ground, and returned to meet his wife, as she staggered but with her sleeping babe. Amid the falling plastering and crashing crockery all escape without a scratch. The whole time thus oc cupied probably did not exceed fifty seconds, and then the worst was over. The junior editor, who sleeps upon the same floor, was awakened by the first movement, and opened

awakened by the first movement, and opened and passed through two locked doors with the utmost difficulty, reaching the street in safety, just as occurred the crash of the fall-ing buildings.

The nearest point to this place, where complete destruction ruled rampant, is the Eclipse Mill, where the superintendent, Henry Tregallas, was killed in the ruins of his house. When found by the terrified em-ployés his arms were locked around the almost inanimate form of his wife, both buried ost inanimate form of his wife, both buried in the debris, she badly injured, nearly suf-focated, and he quite dead. Every building on the ground, save the frame mill, is razed to the earth, and it is absolutely wonderful that none but Mr. Tregallas fell victims. The greatest loss of life and destruction of

The greatest loss of life and destruction of buildings occurred in the own of Lone Pine, 18 miles south of this place. Every stone and adobe building, comprising about three-fourths of that unfortunate place, was leveled to the earth. Owing, probably, to the soft, springy nature of the ground upon which it stands, the destruction of even the class of buildings above mentioned, was more com-plete than elsewhere. Many of the dwel-lings, and with one or two exceptions, every business house in the town was built of adobes, and hence the great loss of life. There were over 80 persons killed and wounded in that place alone. The large store of Loomis Bros., crowded with goods, fell and buried up Rockwell Loomis. The debris caught fire close by where he was debris caught fire close by where he wa debris caught fire close by where he was lying, and near to a large quantity of powder in kegs. He owes his life, as many others, to a deed of heroism performed by William Covington, who, in the midst of the quakings and terror of the scene, and at the imminent risk of his life, refused to abandon his helpless friend, and never ceased his efforts until he had extinguished the fire then lapping the powder kegs, and got the wounded man out. owder kegs, and got the wounded man out t was a noble act. The worst hurt, though

not the only one sustained by Mr. Loomis, was in having one ear and a large portion of his sealp torn away.

It is quite out of the question for us to note the circumstances of the wondrous escapes and deaths of so many, or even to give names of the sufferers, though many of them will be found in another part of this issue. Soon after daylight committees were organized to look after wounded and dead, and to care for the exposed property in the ruins. This last was a wise precaution on the part of Deputy Sheriff Begole, as was subsequently proved, for amid all those terrible surroundings and continued quakings, there were men so inexressibly mean as to rob the dead, one being

tending miles, the river partially damned and turned, and the foot-hills are in places rent with wide cracks.

Frank Heterodoxy.

On Sunday last Mr. Beecher created on of his periodic sensations by enunciating doc-trines that first startled and then, at least, man's doxy isn't Mr. Beecher's doxy he is very ready to say so, and he is especially elo-quent and cogent when denouncing the fol-lies of the present or demolishing the super-stitions of the past. On Sunday his object of attack was the Cambridge Confession of Paith, and especially the doctrine of predes-tination embraced in the clause, "By the decree of God, and for the manifestation of His glory, some men and some angels are predestinated to everlasting ruin, and some are foreordained to everlasting death." He are foreordamed to everlasting death." He read this with terrible emphasis, and followed it with the simple remark, "That is rather rough, is it not?" He went on reading till he came to another clause, "These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are fixed to an unchangeable destiny; their number is certain and defined, and cannot be increased or divisibled." By this time the increased or diminished." By this time the audience were in a condition of high-strung mental tension, which he changed to a perceptible smile by saying, "That is what you ceptible smile by saving, "That is what you may call a tight fit," Mr. Beecher then made this bold declaration: "If I were left to choose between absolute infidelity and atheism to Oxford University had they succeeded in destroying Alcorn University, and the acceptance of a God who has pre-ordained and predestinated an innumerable host of His creatures to torments, to pains, and to eternal death for His praise and His and to eternal death for his prase and his glory, why, rather than accept such an infer-nal deity, I would be an atheist, and I would glory therein." That which followed was a still more daring invasion into what has been regarded as orthodox faith. Quoting from a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Binney from the same public in support of the dectrine of the same pulpit in support of the doctrine of predestination, he said, "It is to a Being like this that we say, 'Our Father.' Why, if there were one soul that was predestined by Him to such a hopeless inheritance of woe, I would say 'Our Fiend'—not Our Father."

It was characteristic of the congregation that while these words were being uttered they were listened to in breathless silence and with absorbed attention, and when the last sentence was spoken a murmur of applause assented to it. Of course, the believers in Calvinism are horrified at this attack on a basis of the faith, and the discourse has stirred up an excitement in religious circles. But the importance of it becomes more apparent when we attempt to forecast what the result would be if Beechers were multiplied all over the land and each particular one went hewing away in this style at some tenet of orthodoxy. There are a great many people who don't believe all that is preached to them from pulpits on Sundays, but they keep their doubts hidden in their own breatment. It was characteristic of the congregation them from pulpits on Sundays, but they keep their doubts hidden in their own breasts until some innovating thinker and speaker like Mr. Beecher strikes the chord that finds a response within them, and then they become embold-ened to a degree of expression. If the truly relations with their white neighbors, and any man or set of men who would break up these

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The New National Era does not hold itself response ews expressed by correspondents. Well written and sting communications will be gladly received.]

"Alcorn University" in its True Light.

RODNEY, MISS., April 10, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The universal admiration for your invalu

the same channel. In your issue of the 4th instant I see above

the signature of "Civis," in an article headed "Items from Mississippi," a statement relative to the above University, which is calculated to seriously damage the same, as that statement is in all parts erroneous.

I, as a student of "Alcorn University, you "that many of the prominent colored men of the State objected to the institution because of the extravagant appropriation, in connection with the fact that it was estab lishing a precedent which they were working hard to break down, viz., that of separate institutions for the races." To the above I would reply, first, that most of the "promient men" to whom he refers, who have lately been operating in the Legislature against the University, did, the previous session of the Legislature, May, 1871, vote for the bill which brought it into existence, when in that Legislature the Democratic members to a man tried to reduce the appropriation to "Alcorn University" from fifty thou sand to thirty thousand dollars. "Civis" prominent colored men" (with a few exceptions) defeated their every effort, and thus continued the appropriation of the origthose "prominent colored men" knew what second. I would like to know how much of the taxes which make up the "Alcorn Uni versity appropriation is paid by "Civis",

inal bill of fifty thousand dollars; and that they were about is evident from the fact that the bill was discussed and adopted, section by section, in committee of the whole. "prominent colored men?" As far as reading newspapers would enable me to do so I have kept myself posted as to the public sentiments of public men, and, while I admit that many leading colored men out of, as well as in, the State of Mississippi object to ever dreamed of. This is not saying that we the University on the ground that it was (and in this they erred) exclusively for colored youth, I never until now heard of any colored man objecting to the appropriation as extravagant; and since the bill establish ing the University became a law, I have heard of no objection to the University from white Republican friends, nor from Demo cratic political opponents, who, with a small exception here and there, pay the taxes which make up the appropriation. There are now here between forty and fifty students, several from our sister State of Louisiana, although the institution has been in operation but a few weeks. The President has letters informing him of others, who have, on competitive examination, won free scholar ships, and will be here in a few days. The fathers of many of our students accompanied them here, while those of others sent letters to the President; the former told us, and the latter inform us in their letters, that as far as our poor people have been informed of the establishment, aims, and objects of Alcorn University, they, in their characteristic manner-"thank God" for it-speak of it as an institution from which their sons aught in the act.

Fissures in the earth are numerous and and scores of other colored youth will go extend all over the valley; no hurried description can possibly do justice to the wonderful physical effects everywhere visible. Vast crevasses have been opened, new lakes formed, sinks of from ten inches to twenty done before, in order that they may as soon as possible be prepared to enter this University. These "Civis" " prominent colored men" are not representing but rather misrepresenting the colored people in regard to the University, nor do I believe them to be sincere in their opposition to "Alcorn University;" for example, they object to "Al- patriot-Hon. Charles Sumner-yet may we corn University" on the ground that it is a negro institution, and then they propose, as a remedy for the evil, the establishment of five Normal institutions, similar as to race. 'Civis" makes a mistake when he says that five Normal schools were to be established in lieu of Alcorn University, without distinction as to race. The last five words did not occur in their bill. In other words, if Alcorn University is a negro school, they proposed not to destroy it for that reason, but

> interfere with Oxford in the way named by "Civis." In spite of their purely political the old white citizens and the colored people in this State. Our college, university, and common school system is working like a charm; the word colored does not occur in the law establishing our common school system and Alcorn University, hence the laws of Mississippi relating to institutions of learning do not degrade the colored race, by saying that a colored child, simply because it is colored, shall not attend a school to which white children go, but notwithstanding the above we have separate schools throughout the State, and as the laws do not degrade the colored people the children of both races are successfully pursuing their studies in school. I believe that the overwhelming majority of the colschools in this State. Under the circum-

ation if the trustees refuse them. I believe

that the "prominent colored men" would

soon have offered such a bill in regard

but needing as they did Democratic assist-

ance when their measure against Alcorn Uni-

only not have such a clause in their bill as

'Civis" designated, but many of them while

persuading Democratic Senators to support

their bill denied having any intention to ever

sity, is an enemy to the poor needy colored people of Mississippi. Having already taken so far as the law is concerned, might all be get out until after the class. This was most of the course of any person or any cause is at
The universal admiration for your invaluin, and the Senate would concur
in, and the Governor would sign, the House
the course of any person or any cause is atin, and the Governor would sign, the House
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the course of any person or any cause is atin, and the Governor would sign, the House
the course of any person or any cause is atin the course of the senate would concur
in the course of the senate woul tacked in your columns, a defense in the way of an appropriate reply is allowed through vote against and kill the House bill, thereby Senate and some of the best lawyers and that he sees future salvation only in its conjudges in our State decided that the law establishing Alcorn University and appropriating for its support fifty thousand dollars an- a means to an end; to do away, if possible, nually for ten years, cannot be repealed for with this prejudice, this hateful prejudice, born in this State, and of slave parents, feel of the State says, "that until the ten years it to be my duty to correct it. "Civis" tells expire no Legislature can withdraw said an-

\$2.50 a year in advance.

A Crisis.

STUDENT.

Washington, D. C., April 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era:
A crisis is approaching which deserves the nanner rejoices in the prosperity of his country. In an especial manner should the colored citizen watch with diligence the approaching crisis of a Presidential election.

The past four years have been the most ventful in the history of America and Amerithe present Administration found the country well as to the honor of the country. Taxation has been a burden easier to be borne in this than during any Administration just fol- With whom does the fault lie? lowing a civil war. Rebellious States have been reconstructed into a state of conformity with law and order. The negro has received his rights, protection in his citizenship, and a fuller representation in this than during any past Administration known or are to-day fully in possession of all our rights, equal with other men. But eight years ago where was a vestige of any one right which we now possess? Not dreamed of in the philosophy of the best statesman, and but obscurely seen even by abolitionists. If this be rue—and who can deny it ?—it is our bounden duty, not only as citizens, but as a once oppressed race, to see to it that our steps are not backward, and furthermore, let everything tending to lead us backward be discountenanced and meet our stern opposition. And this brings me to the Cincinnati Con vention, which, if supported by a single colored man, proves him unworthy of the rights e now enjoys, and unfaithful to his race, as well as a friend to the power which once enslaved him. What more can you make of the Cincinnati Convention, if successful, than Democratic triumph? Every man has some darling passion which generally affords introduction to vice. In the language of Patrick Henry, every colored citizen, when asked about the Cincinnati Convention, may exthe past, I wish to know what has there been in the conduct of the Democratic party to every week, and I see that you have plenty justify any proceeding which will again give of young, vigorous, and able correspondents the reins of Government into its hands. all over the country, who bid fair to do noble Trust it not, it will prove a snare to your feet. its core, is found to be the outgrowth of disaffection between individuals. It is anti-Republican. We are not diffident in our grati- are marshaling their forces and comparing tude to the great benefactor of the negro race. cease to move when we forget the struggles of the Republican party for the past ten years in putting us in possession of our rights as men-as citizens. Error is within this party. But show me the party in which it did not exist? We mean to demand our unqualified rights. We mean to ask for a larger and juster share of representation. But until time justifies a refusal, no syren song shall eral amnesty, and all the other reformatory charm us into the Democratic party. Of the present Administration I unflinchingly say, Our friends and their adoption tried grapple to make five negro schools out of that one them to our soul with hooks of steel." negro school. "Civis" is mistaken again office-holders are the supporters of the Philawhen he says that the bill abolishing Alcorn delphia Convention, office-seekers are, to a University also provides for the admission of great extent, the supporters of the Cincinnati Convention. I make no appeal in favor of colored vouths into Oxford, under the penalty of the withdrawal of the State approprimen-doctrines-not men.

D. AUGUSTUS STRAKER.

Mixed Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era:

We womenfolk, who are not allowed versity was before the Legislature, they did get up and talk in meetin'," are obliged to resort to the newspapers if we wish to express our opinion on any matter in which we are interested; and the matter which now interests me, and leads me to say my say through the columns of the NEW ERA, is the very remarkable speech of Mr. Langston, law Prodifferences, a kindly feeling exists between fessor at Howard University, made at Union League Hall, Wednesday evening, on the mixed school question. In an editorial a few days ago, I saw the expression "slopped over" applied to an Hon. somebody; judging from e manner in which the application was made, I am quite sure that if the editor had been present the other evening he would have again used the same expression, for the same

Mr. Langston made some very sweeping assertions in regard to the colored schools which he had no right to make, and which he cannot prove. What does Mr. Langston know of the colored schools in this city When has he ever visited them? He says the "colored schools amount to nothing." ask him why! Is it because they are in the ored people would oppose any attempt to mix hands of colored teachers, and he expects mixed schools will put them in the hands of stances our people are, as a general thing, on terms of friendship and in profitable business colored teachers which makes Mr. Langston so eloquent on the question? Are there no incompetent white teachers? No badly man relations by attempting to mix the schools or aged white schools? If he has such regard to force colored youths into Oxford Univer- for the colored youth of this city, and thinks

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white teachers only are fitted to instruct them, how can his conscience allow him to retain up too much of your precious space, I will his position as Professor of Law at Howard close by first remarking, that the law estab- University? Does the law class amount to lishing Alcorn University has not the word nothing, because it is taught by a colored man, colored in it, and that its doors are open at or is the real work done by white men, and all times for the reception of students of any Mr. Langston retained to give coloring to the race or clime; that its trustees and faculty, University? Would the Professor be kind enough to suggest some means of livelihood white men. "Civis" made another mistake to the colored teachers, if the schools become when he said that the Senate would concur mixed schools in the hands of the whites, bevote against and kill the House bill, thereby tent white teachers? Has white discipline so sustaining our noble University, but the benefited and improved Mr. Langston's race, I had thought, we wanted mixed schools as

the reason that said University has vested which forever meets us, which forever points rights. One of the ablest Democratic jurists of the State says, "that until the ten years far, no farther;" "here, not there!" I thought we favored mixed schools, just as we propriation." The day is not far distant favor the Civil Rights Bill, or any other measwhen "Civis" will find that it is popular to ure, in which equal rights and privileges are write and speak in favor of Alcorn University. to be gained! I thought if Sumner's bill passed (and I hope it will) that a colored applicant for a school would only need to pass the usual examination to secure a school! I supposed that the rights of colored teachers would be protected as well as colored pupils! That ability, not color, was to be the standard teady observance of every citizen, who in any of measurement! If Mr. Langston thus denounces colored teachers, need we feel injured when white men do it? As for his remarks in regard to his legal standing compared with that of his white confreres; does he wish us to understand that because he has not attained their level that it cannot be atcan Government. Most eventful in the history tained? Is his failure in that direction to be of the negro race. A retrospective glance at the criterion for every other colored man? this time will confirm this assertion. In short Must we consider ourselves inferior to the whites because he does? He finds only a few steeped in a national debt. Under efficient who have any knowledge of grammar. Is he hands, guided by integrity, it has been greatly one of the few? Because every colored man reduced, to the interest of every citizen ir- has not had the advantages he has, and with espective of race, color, or past condition, as the advantages does not consider himself the equal of white men of his own calling, must it be made a subject of public comment?

We hear enough every day of our inferiority, our ignorance, our inability, from white men; that may have been the reason Mr. Langston had for his remarks the other evening. We always endeavor to imitate that which we admire, or which we think will elevate us in the object of our affections. White men will applaud the effort of Mr. Langstonsatisfaction enough, perhaps for him-but I hope before he again feels the necessity of abosoming his thoughts to the public on the mixed school question, he may find an opportunity to visit our schools, and see whether they amount to anything or not, before denouncing them-by so doing he will be able to advocate mixed schools from a higher standpoint, a more sensible one, at least, standpoint, a more seasons than that of Wednesday evening. I—N.

Letter from Denver.

DENVER, April 14, 1872. To the Editor of the New National Era.

Though I am away out here at the verge of civilization, domiciled at the "foot hills" of the Rocky mountains, whose snow-capped peaks loom up in the distance and seem to look down upon us as from white clouds floating in the air, wafting their snowy breaths into our faces, when they feel in breezy moods, and they are feeling so just now. claim "I have but one lamp by which my say, notwithstanding I am away off here in a feet are to be guided, and that is the lamp of Territory that has no voice in the Presidential past experience. I know no way to judge of election, nevertheless, I am not an indifferent the future but by the past. And judging by spectator of the political situation of the East-the place of light. I read your paper work in their day and generation. Yes, we The Cincinnati Convention, when probed to all have our times and seasons in which to work for mankind.

I see that on all sides the different factions notes for the coming contest.

Let us all see to it that no colored voter be deceived by the "glittering generalities" of the so-called "Conservative Republicans." who, we have some reason to fear, are tending to Democracy in "sheep's clothing." Of course we do not class the Hon. Charles Sumner with them.

I see that the "Kansas Liberal Republican

Convention," in their declaration of principles, have adopted civil service reform, genmeasures which President Grant has fully recommended from time to time, and thus it would seem that these so-called "Liberals" are aiming to steal Grant's thunder. But the thunder of Grant's power will continue to roll along down the political lines as it did in the military, when he was engaged in saving the Union.

Let us not forget that President Grant has done too well for the colored citizens to go back on him now. Greeley, Trumbull, and Schurz may do so-to our regret, because they have done us good service in the past, and for which we are grateful—but we, who have been the real sufferers, cannot afford to follow them in their strangely diverging course, or 'new departure." As to President Grant, you have general reasons and I have special ones to believe that our confidence in him is not misplaced.

Well, as I have already intimated, we, of the Territories, have no votes, as you of course know. We can, however, contribute one gifted speaker who might do good service in the coming campaign; and if you can give us justifiable assurances, we will send him to the front, when the proper time shall have come. Your friend and brother,

H. O. WAGONER

This advertisement appeared in the Her-

ald of Sunday, March 31 Wanted-A young man of ability and charwanted—A young man of ability and character in a Government office abroad, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum; must hr \$1,200 cash, and be ready to sail this week; only those inclosing first-class reference noticed. Address C. K. R., box —, Herald office.

Most people would pronounce this a brazen attempt to swindle greenhorns; but the New York Sun remarks that "nothing could better illustrate the condition into which our politics have fellen."

-In a recent letter Senator Brownlov claims that notwithstanding his physical weak-ness he discharges his duties as Senator about as well as the majority, with the exception of speech-making; and he quietly adds: "We have a great deal too much talking now, in both Houses of Congress, and the country would lose nothing if more Congressmen were unable to talk."